



GEN. LAWTON IS KILLED

Shot by Filipino Rebels Near San Mateo.

LAUGHED AT BULLETS

He Was Standing in Front of His Troops at the Time—Bullet Struck Him in the Breast—Died Almost Instantly—Left Manila Monday Night to Take the Town Before Which He Fell—Was Fighting a Man Named Geronimo.

Manila, Dec. 19.—Major General Henry W. Lawton, United States volunteer, was shot and killed today by Filipino insurgents near San Mateo. The general was standing in front of his troops when the bullet struck him. He died almost instantly.

On the Firing Line. San Mateo was attacked at 8 o'clock and a three-hour fight ensued. This resulted in but few casualties on the American side, apart from the death of General Lawton, but the attack was difficult because of the natural defenses of the town.

General Lawton was walking along the firing line, within 300 yards of a small sharpshooters' trench, conspicuous in the big, white helmet he always wore, and a light yellow rain-coat. He was also easily distinguishable because of his commanding stature.

After the fight six stalwart cavalrymen forded the river to the town, carrying the litter on their shoulders, the staff preceding with the colors, and a cavalry escort following. The troops were then ordered to ford the river under fire.

San Mateo lies between a high mountain behind and a broad, shallow stream in front, with white sand bars, which the insurgent trenches and the firing command.

Official Confirmation. Washington, Dec. 19.—The war department tonight received the following official confirmation of the killing of General Lawton near San Mateo, Luzon.

Manila—General Lawton engaged in driving insurgents from San Mateo section of country northeast of Manila. Killed instantly at 3.30 this morning. A great loss to us and his country.

It was learned at the war department that instructions had been received last night from the president to prepare General Lawton's commission as a brigadier general in the regular army to fill one of the existing vacancies and the adjutant general's clerk's were at work on the commission when the information of General Lawton's death was conveyed to the department.

In the death of Major General Lawton at the head of his troops in the Philippines, there was a coincidence

which connects the man immediately with his long history of fighting for his country. The insurgent whom he was opposing when he fell was a man named Geronimo. Years ago Major General Lawton fought against the Indian Geronimo during the San Carlos outbreak. After pursuing the Apaches relentlessly, Lawton was summoned by an Indian to a conference with the medicine man. He went alone to the meeting, and the tall man in military fatigue uniform so dominated the savages by his courage that he brought back their surrender, the Indians following the American to jail and punishment like so many sheep. That he should have met his death in the other end of the world many years afterward at the hands of rebels led by a man of practically the same name as the old Indian is remarkable.

Henry W. Lawton was born in Ohio March 17, 1833. He entered the army during the civil war as a sergeant of the Company E, Ninth Indiana volunteers. He was discharged soon after and in September, 1861, he re-enlisted as lieutenant in the Thirtieth Indiana volunteers. He was made captain in 1862, lieutenant colonel in 1863 and later in the same year he was promoted and assigned him to command of a division of the Fifth Army corps, commanded by General Shafter. He took active part in the capture of El Caney and in the subsequent operations about Santiago de Cuba.

Military Governor of Santiago. When that province had been subdued he was made military governor, where, according to civilian reports, he won the good will of the influential Spaniards. He returned to this country on Oct. 19, 1898, on a leave of absence of sixty days, expecting to go back to Cuba. Meanwhile the Indians in the west began causing trouble, and he started for the scene of hostilities, but arrived after a settlement had been made. Jan. 15, 1899, General Lawton sailed on the transport Grant to enter service in the Philippine war. On his arrival at Manila he relieved General Anderson of the command of the regular troops.

He captured the city near Manila, April 10. This place, which was a Filipino stronghold, fell into the hands of General Lawton's expedition after some fighting, which formed one of the most interesting battles of the war. General Lawton and his staff accompanied the troops. Here his old training in the war with the Indians served him in good stead. He introduced Indian tactics which eventually resulted in the complete rout of the rebels. The general's next hard fighting took place at the attack on San Rafael, where the American troops were met with a heavy fire from a large number of rebels who were concealed in the jungle on all sides. Again General Lawton employed frontier warfare, and this alone saved the division from great loss. Later followed the victory of Ildro, the insurgent capital, in relation to which President McKinley sent the following message to General Otis:

"To Otis, Manila.—Convey to General Lawton and the gallant men of his command my congratulations upon the successful operations during the past month resulting in the capture, this morning, of San Isidro."

Commanded Manila Defense. On June 1 General Lawton was placed in command of the defense of Manila and the troops forming the line around that city. Early in October he was engaged in dispersing the insurgents and cutting off the communication maintained by means of the road between those places. He was successful in clearing the country of Filipinos and was several times under fire, especially while riding up the road to Imus. He then pushed northward, capturing a number of towns, and drove the rebels everywhere before him. General Lawton and General Young arrived at Arayat on Oct. 19, with a force of about 3,000 men. He was heard of next at Calanatan, where he took an active part in dispersing the insurgent bands in different sections of the country.

About the middle of November the whereabouts of Generals Lawton and Young, on account of the rapidity of their movements, became almost as mysterious as that of Aguinaldo. With characteristic energy he continued his rapid moves, using all the cunning he had gained from years of irregular border warfare, where cunning counts as much as strength. After numbers of these successful dashes came the one against Mateo. Like the southern general he "never told his men to go on." Lawton left the reconnaissance, and following his own tactics, he as general was at the head of his men, and during death as he had defied it carelessly for almost forty years.

Lawton a Californian. Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 19.—General Henry W. Lawton, who was killed at San Mateo, was well known here. Previous to the Spanish-American war he was lieutenant colonel in the regular establishment and was inspector general for the department of Arizona, with headquarters in this city. He was a member of a local Grand Army of the Republic post and of various social clubs of this city. General Lawton married Miss Craig, of Redlands, San Bernardino county, and owned a large orange grove near Redlands.

Bribery Case Dismissed. Columbus, O., Dec. 19.—The Supreme court handed down a decision today dismissing the bribery case of Attorney General Monnett against the Standard Oil company.

EX-SPEAKER GROW ON EXPANSION

DEFENSE OF THE POLICY OF RETAINING PHILIPPINES.

The Copperheads of 1861 Are Succeeded by the Anti-Imperialists of Today—Both, the Speaker Claims, Have Sought to Embarrass the Government—Mr. Ball Makes Remarks on Prosperity—The Senate Programme.

Washington, Dec. 19.—The house was in session two hours today. A large number of joint resolutions for printing for committees, leave to sit during the sessions, etc., necessary to get the committees under way, were adopted and the several portions of the president's message were distributed in accordance with the usual custom. The resolution for the distribution of the president's message made the occasion of a speech by Grow, the venerable ex-speaker of the house, in defense of the administration's course in the Philippines, and by Mr. Bell, a Colorado Populist, criticizing the president's utterances upon the prosperity of the country. Scores of the members left for their homes this afternoon to spend the holidays.

Mr. Payne, chairman of the ways and means committee, presented the resolution for the distribution of the president's message to the various committees. Mr. Grow read a carefully prepared speech in defense of the policy of retaining possession of the Philippines as a logical result of the war with Spain and Dewey's victory in Manila. He said that the people of the District of Columbia would have just as much right to rebel against the president as the United States as the people of the Philippines. The "copperheads" of 1861 were succeeded by the "anti-imperialists" of today. Both sought to embarrass the government.

Mr. Ball (Colo.) submitted some resolutions in criticism of the statements in the president's speech without the prosperity in the country. He charged that a large proportion of the alleged prosperity was fictitious and instanced the case of the numerous industrial trusts, which he said had been inflated with wind and floated. Many of these bubbles had been popping without the last few days and today the newspapers were filled with the stories of disaster on Wall street.

Mr. Gaines (Tenn.) spoke briefly in opposition to Mr. Grow's statement last Friday that from 1897 to 1878 "cotton" was understood to mean "gold." The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Mercer (Neb.) announced the death of the late Senator Hayward, of Nebraska, and after the adoption of the customary resolutions the house at 2.05 p. m., as a further mark of respect, adjourned.

In the Senate. Discussion in the senate of the financial measure drafted by the Republican majority of the committee on finance will begin on Thursday, the day after the holiday recess. This announcement was made in the senate today by Mr. Aldrich (R.), chairman of the finance committee, in connection with his report of the senate's substitute for the financial bill passed yesterday by the house. Mr. Aldrich, who will have charge of the measure, declared his purpose to press the measure to passage as soon as possible.

Mr. Vest (Mo.) declared it to be understood that the bill reported by the finance committee did not represent the views of the minority of the committee.

Hon. W. Allen, appointed by Governor Payne as senator from Nebraska, took the oath of office today. After a brief executive session the resolution of the house announcing the death of Hon. Richard P. Bland, long a representative in congress, was read. Mr. Coker (Mo.) announced that at a fitting time he would ask the senate to pay its tribute to the dead statesman. He then offered the usual resolutions of sorrow, and after their adoption the senate, as an additional mark of respect, adjourned.

COULDN'T SHOW HER BURNS. Court Convinced That Fair Plaintiff's Leg Was Injured.

New York, Dec. 18.—Thirty thousand dollars is the sum at stake, or thereabouts, in a jury case to award, in the case of Miss Helen D. Ward, who is suing St. Vincent hospital, because she says, a careless nurse placed a hot water bag against her leg, burning it so that she will be crippled for life. This was in February, 1894.

Miss Ward is a sister-in-law of Judge Henry E. Howland, and Mrs. Howland assisted her to the witness stand today before Justice Leventritt.

"Is your right leg the same size as your left?" asked her lawyer. "It is not," said Miss Ward. "My right leg measures only twelve and one-quarter inches while my left measures thirteen and one-half inches." "Whereabouts were you burned?" Now Miss Ward could have told, but plainly she was about to act upon the axiom that seeing is believing, and when Justice Leventritt saw Miss Ward dabbing at her skirts, he said it wasn't really necessary. The case was not finished.

MISCHIEVOUS JUNTA.

Creates Disturbance by Improbable Stories of Filipino Victories.

Washington, Dec. 19.—General Otis today cabled the war department as follows: "Information from Hong Kong and Negros shows that late Negros uprising element, General Smith has imposed Three junta agents visited Negros in the latter part of November and took in 200 Tagalos from Panay and much junta literature, which they circulated. They announced great victories in Luzon, that insurgent independence would be recognized soon by the United States, and warned Negros of the punishment in store and directed an uprising throughout the island for Dec. 2. The result was a gathering of a few hundred of the ignorant masses and robbers and consequent flight of the better element. General Smith has imposed on the towns concerned a fine to be paid into the general treasury. He reports the guilt of two priests, and says American clergymen are needed. That Negros would be easily controlled if left to itself, but they fear Tagalo vengeance whom Aguinaldo fully establishes himself by driving the Americans out of Luzon. The most improbable statements are believed by the ignorant natives."

HOT IRON HER WEAPON.

Plucky Woman Seared Negro Assassin's Face—Threatened to Kill Her, but Was Burned So Terribly That He Flew Scurrying.

Hanover, Pa., Dec. 19.—With a hot iron Mrs. Laura Cashman, the wife of a farmer living near Trevanon, actually defended herself from the attack of a negro, and seared his face in such a manner that he will bear the marks for life.

Mrs. Cashman was alone at the ironing board when the negro, a stranger, appeared and asked for something to eat. She complied with his request, and when he departed she went back to her work. Shortly afterward the negro returned, and stealing quietly up behind the woman threw his arms around her, threatening to kill her if she screamed.

"No, you won't," said Mrs. Cashman, and she twisted around, striking at him with the iron, which she had not dropped. In the desperate struggle that ensued she pushed the hot iron into the negro's face, and he flew screaming and ran out. The iron was so hot that it burned the flesh there.

The plucky woman was so exhausted and unwell that she could not give the alarm for several hours. When her husband arrived he aroused the neighborhood, and men armed with revolvers hunted for the negro, but failed to find the scoundrel. Mrs. Cashman is greatly prostrated.

MOUNTED INFANTRY.

A Force of Ten Thousand To Be Sent to Africa.

London, Dec. 19.—445 a. m.—The government has at last consented to mobilize a force which General Buller is credited with having demanded all along as an essential of success in South Africa, namely, 10,000 mounted infantry. The war office has issued an order to the effect that the government had decided to raise for South Africa a mounted infantry force to be called "Imperial Yeomanry," and to be recruited from yeomanry, volunteers and civilians possessing the requisite qualifications. Enlistment will be for one year, with the option of continuance of the war. All must be good riders and marksmen. The enrolled strength of the yeomanry forces, which originated in the troublous period of the French revolution, is now 10,423. Their services have never before been called on in war.

The lord mayor of London is raising and equipping a force of a thousand volunteers among the city corps. The large city firms are contributing the necessary expenses.

Colonel Sir Charles Howard Vincent, commander of the Queen's Westminster's volunteers, have also offered to raise a regiment of a thousand picked marksmen. The enthusiasm of volunteer enlistments continues, and promises to give the government ample material. Some queries regarding the fighting at the Tugela river are still floating through, but all the newspapers complain that these are severely censored, and it is still impossible to get an accurate idea of the battle.

Much anxiety is caused by the fact that the war office had not yet received a full list of the casualties of the battle.

Conroy Knocked Out. New York, Dec. 18.—Gus Rubin, the Akron O. giant, who has aspirations for a world championship honors, defeated Stockings' Conroy, of Troy, N. Y., in seven rounds before the Broadway Athletic club tonight. Conroy put up a game battle and sent in some fearful rights on Rubin's ribs and over the kidneys, but he was unable to withstand the big Ohiolan's swines and jabs and was almost out when the referee stopped the bout near the end of the seventh round.

Strike at Shamokin. Shamokin, Pa., Dec. 18.—Three hundred miners at Colbert colliery had to stop work yesterday afternoon owing to the slate pickers going on strike for an advance in wages of from \$2.25 to \$2.75 per week. A committee of laws conferred with the officials and today the latter granted the increase asked for whereupon the strike was declared off and work at the colliery was resumed.

Chairman Jones' Call. Washington, Dec. 19.—Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, has issued a call for a meeting of that committee to be held at the Raleigh hotel, in this city, on the 22d of February next. The purpose of the meeting is to fix a time and place for holding the national Democratic convention next summer.

Mail Penalties. Washington, Dec. 19.—Mr. Laessy, of Iowa, introduced a bill in the house today providing that any person who shall be found guilty of obstructing any train carrying United States mail shall be punished by a fine of \$10,000 or imprisonment for ten years or both.

SAMOAN TREATY IN GREAT PERIL

POSSIBILITY THAT THE SENATE WILL NOT RATIFY IT.

Democratic Opposition—Based on the Anti-Imperialistic Principle—Republicans Lack Seven Votes of the Necessary Two-thirds Majority. Six May Be Obtained, but the Remaining One Is Doubtful.

Washington, Dec. 19.—The Samoan treaty, under which the United States acquires the island of Tutuila, may not be ratified by the senate. The Democratic members of the foreign relations committee at the last meeting of that committee manifested a spirit of opposition which may cause trouble. Chairman Davis, of the foreign relations committee, says that he expects a vigorous fight against the treaty by the Democratic senate.

The Democratic opposition is based on the same principle as the Democratic antagonism to the administration's policy in the Philippines. The Democrats maintain that the acquisition of the island is an unwarranted usurpation of power by the United States; that the island is being taken without the consent of the natives, who are the original owners. They say that the acquisition of the island under a treaty between this country and two European powers is too much in line with the imperialistic policy which the Democrats oppose.

The Republicans, on the other hand, say that as the American interest in the island was not questioned under the Berlin treaty, there ought to be no criticism of the present arrangement. It is said that the government has the least intention of annexing Tutuila, but simply wishes to use it as a coaling station and refuge for naval vessels. The Republican strength in the senate is seven less than the two-thirds vote necessary to ratify the treaty, but it is in the hands of Senators Teller, Stewart and Jones, silver Republicans, and Senator Kyle, who is now allied with the Republican side, and in all probability Senators Morgan and Lindsay, Democrats, will vote for the ratification of the treaty. It remains to be seen whether the Democrats can, by their opposition, prevent the Republicans from obtaining the one more necessary vote.

The Samoan treaty was sent to the senate by the president recently. It contains but two sections. The first section pledges Great Britain and Germany to a relinquishment of all right and title to the island of Tutuila. In the second section, the United States agrees to a like relinquishment of interest in the two other islands of the group. The island of Tutuila contains the bay of Pago Pago, the finest land-locked harbor in the Pacific ocean. The United States constructed a seaport in the harbor and has made other improvements there.

MURDER AT DUNBAR.

Sanford White Shot and Killed by George Templeton—The Murderer in a Dying Condition.

Dunbar, Dec. 19.—Excitement ran high in this town yesterday today and tonight. Sanford White, superintendent of construction of the W. J. Rainey Coke company, is dead and his assassin is in the Connellsville hospital, riddled with bullets, and is expected to die at any time.

George Templeton, a negro gambler and desperado, is supposed to have entered and robbed a house of one of the workmen at Mount Braddock last night, and when the robbery was reported at this morning Superintendent Fletcher W. Cunningham started an investigation. Among others, he asked Templeton where he had been last night. Instead of replying, the negro at once said he would kill Mr. Cunningham for insinuating that he had anything to do with the thieving.

After some loud talk he drew a revolver from his pocket and, as Mr. Cunningham was unarmed, Sanford White, standing close by, ran and stepped between the men and, without a word, struck the negro in the face, knocking him away from Cunningham. Like a flash, Templeton turned the revolver on White and shot him. The bullet entered the right breast, just over the heart. White staggered backward and gasped for breath, but with wonderful rallying power he drew his revolver and fired twice at Templeton, who was by this time running away. White then fell to the ground and died soon afterward.

Some one in the crowd that gathered caught up a Winchester rifle from the company store near the scene of the killing and fired at the desperado. In an instant everything was in an uproar. The rapid firing of revolvers drew the workmen from their homes, and men from all that region joined at once in the chase after the murderer, and among the crowd were eight good guns. Templeton, although wounded, ran for the mountains, which are close to the works, but the pursuing party kept firing at him. He ran hard at first, but soon began to weaken, and before the woods were reached he was compelled to surrender, being too weak from loss of blood to go any further. He received a bullet in the back, which entered under the right shoulder and is supposed to have lodged in his right leg.

When arrested Templeton had little to say and was not even able to walk. He was laid on a rude stretcher and carried back to the scene of the killing. As soon as possible preparations were made and Templeton was taken on a train to the Connellsville hospital, where tonight he is lying in a dying condition.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today: GENERALLY FAIR.

- 1 General-General Lawton Killed in Attack on San Mateo. Latest News from South Africa. Representative Growth of Epizootic. Samoan Treaty May Not Be Ratified. 2 General-Northeastern Pennsylvania. Financial and Commercial. 3 Local-Proposed Federal Court District. 4 Editorial. News and Comment. 5 General-Whitney's Weekly News Budget. 6 Local-Doings of a Day in Lackawanna County. 7 Local-Tokio Engineers Visit Scranton. Prices of Christmas Dinner Essentials. 8 Local-West Scranton and Suburban. 9 Round About the County. 10 General-How to Detect Poisonous Plants. 11 Story-"An Interrupted Elopement." 12 Local-Live Industrial News.

REBELLION IS CRUSHED.

It Now Rests with Americans to Establish Good Government in the Philippines—Mabini's Opinion.

Manila, Dec. 19.—Mabini, formerly a member of the Filipino cabinet and considered the strongest and most intellectual of the insurgents, said to a correspondent of the Associated Press at Manila today: "The future peace of the Philippines depends entirely upon the form of government the Americans establish. We are vanquished because we lacked food and munitions and mismanaged our affairs. But the spirit of independence is craving for recognition."

"The individuality of the Filipino people still lives. If the government eventually established here is liberal, secure and free, the satisfaction and contentment of the people will result and there will be no trouble. If it is otherwise, the people will be dissatisfied and will materially and mentally sympathize with and aid the revolutionary movement, which will surely occur sooner or later. Without the people's support, such a movement is impossible. Everything depends on what the Americans do. The subsequent guerilla warfare will be easily terminated if the people do not support it, which they will not do if they are satisfied. Otherwise it will be possible to prolong it indefinitely. I believe the Filipino people should be consulted as to the nature and details of the government to be established. If the war results in the recognition of our desires, rights and necessities, as a people to be governed, it will not have been vain."

EVIDENCES OF POISON.

Found By Coroner in Performing an Autopsy on Wright's Remains.

The body of Charles W. Wright, of Chinchilla, who died in the Jackson house on Franklin avenue Monday afternoon, was yesterday taken to the deceased's late home in Chinchilla. The man died under very peculiar circumstances and there is a strong suspicion about that he took laudanum.

Coroner J. J. Roberts performed an autopsy early Tuesday morning and will hold an inquest in the case in the near future. Yesterday afternoon he impounded the following jury: Howard Davis, M. A. Haffer, T. A. Donohue, O. W. Payne, W. A. Raub and G. A. Williams. The inquest will be conducted in the arbitration room in the court house. The coroner found some evidences of poison and removed the stomach for the purpose of having the contents analyzed.

STEEL-DOTY CONTEST.

Attorney General Elkin Gives a Private Hearing.

Harrisburg, Dec. 19.—Attorney General Elkin gave a private hearing at his office this afternoon in the Steele-Doty judicial contest from eastern Maryland county. J. P. Schall and J. J. Stauffer, of Ligonier, presented a petition signed by thirty-four of the sixty signers to the petition for a contest, asking that their names be stricken off. John B. Heid and Captain John B. Keenan, of Greensburg, appeared for Judge Doty and Senator John H. Brown, of Grapeville, for John H. Steele, the unsuccessful Republican candidate for judge. The attorney general reserved his decision, although it is generally believed that he will not allow the contest.

Buffalo Grain Receipts.

Buffalo, Dec. 19.—Practically all of the grain bound down the lake for this port this season has arrived, and the total receipts when compared with last year's show a big falling off. The season's receipts of grain total 146,655,677 bushels as against 217,383,000 last year, a decrease of over 70,000,000 bushels. The falling off is attributed to the dock troubles early in the year, the keen competition of the railroads and the greater profits in carrying ore.

New Sugar Refining Company.

Dover, Del., Dec. 19.—The Colonial Sugar Refining company, the alleged rival of the American Sugar Refining company, was incorporated here today, capital \$200,000, with the privilege of increasing it to \$300,000,000. The company is chartered to engage in the production of sugar in Cuba, Hawaii and Porto Rico. The refining is to be done by special process on the plantations.

Father Mulcahey Ill.

Atlantic City, N. J., Dec. 19.—Father J. A. Mulcahey, vicar general of St. Patrick's church, Hartford, Conn., who has been here for a month past for the benefit of his shattered health, remains in a critical condition. Rev. Father J. J. Smith, of Norwich, Conn., a life long friend of the vicar general, and his niece, B. B. Mulcahey, are here with him.

THE POSITION OF BULLER

British Reported to Have Crossed the Tugela River.

ACCOUNT IN DAILY MAIL

Passage of the River Said to Have Been Forced After Severe Fight with the Boers—War Office in London Non-Committal—Refuses to Deny or Confirm the Report—London Generally Incredulous—Gen. Methuen's Communications Alleged to Have Been Cut.

London, Dec. 19.—The Daily Mail hears from a hitherto reliable correspondence that General Buller, after a stiff fight, crossed the Tugela river. The correspondent adds that General Methuen's communications have been cut.

The war office declines either to confirm or contradict the report, and only the most optimistic give any credit to it. Even those who realize that it is incredible that the war office would refrain from publishing immediately news of such importance. The statement that General Methuen's line of communication had been cut has not been confirmed. The latest news from the general, dated Sunday, Dec. 17, indicated an impasse. The Boers were gathering reinforcements and extending their fortifications on both his flanks, but it was believed they would be unable to attack the British position. On the other hand, it was regarded as impossible for the British to turn the Boer flank. The Boer lines of entrenchments are continuous and capable of rigid connection at many points.

From elsewhere at the front there is absolutely nothing to throw additional light on the situation. The newspapers are full of stories showing the unanimity with which the volunteers and yeomanry are responding to the call to arms. Lord Chesham, commanding officer of the Royal Buckinghamshire yeomanry, is to command the force of 3,000 yeomanry which has been authorized to organize for service in South Africa. The Earl of Dudley and other titled officers will accompany him.

The Morning Post, reviewing the various positions of the beleaguered commanders and garrisons in South Africa, asserts that the relief of Ladysmith is most important, and that a victory in Natal would change the whole face of affairs. It is also pointed out that the need of having the navy in readiness to move at any moment to protect the line of communications with South Africa is urgent, because in a quarrel with the continent, the navy might come any day without any British intention to provoke one.

Some of the newspapers express considerable misgivings at troops going from India to South Africa. They think the risks too great and that it may lead to two continents being ablaze instead of one. Ample recognition is given in the press to the great outburst of loyalty in Canada. The remarks of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the premier, and the cabinet, as representative of both the English and French sections, are specially welcome.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

Conducted Last Night by Peter Wilson Hamson Lodge.

Over one hundred members of Peter Williamson Lodge, No. 323, Free and Accepted Masons, were present last night at the installation of officers in Masonic hall. After the installing had taken place Caterer Hunting served a supper. The installation officers were Deputy Grand Master Thomas F. Wells, Secretary C. L. Van Buskirk and Treasurer Thomas E. Landon.

The officials installed were: Worshipful master, Charles W. Dawson; senior warden, Alfred E. Conell; and junior warden, James J. Taylor. After the ceremony had been gone through Deputy Grand Master Wells presented in an excellent speech Residing Master Frank W. Molt with the regalia and jewels of the order.

WEATHER FORECAST.

- Washington, Dec. 19.—Forecast for Wednesday and Thursday: For eastern Pennsylvania, colder and generally fair; Wednesday: Thursday fair; fresh west to north winds.